Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1823. [NO. 23.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - - is	$500
1	do	$300	(Family Coach) - - is	300
1	do	$250	(Gig) - - - is	250
1	do	$180	(do.) - - - is	180
1	do	$130	(do.) - - - is	130
2	do	$100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is	200
2	do	$80	(Gig and Sociable) is	160
2	do	$20	(Bedsteads) - - is	40
3	do	$14	(a set of Tables) is	42
2	do	$12	(Windsor Chairs) is	24
3	do	$10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) - is	30
1	do	$8	(Bellows top Cradle) is	8
10	do	$6	(6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) - is	60
10	do	$5	(Hats) - - is	50
1	do	$4	(Candlestand) - - is	4
1	do	$3	(do) - - is	3
20	do	$3	(do) - - is	60
300	do	$2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - - is	600
43	1do	$1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - - is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

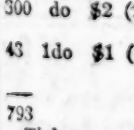
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.



ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

The following Articles

May be had at *Norment's Grocery Store*, some of which have been lately received:

Albany double Ale,
Northern Cheese,
Codfish and Smoked Herring,
FFF Rifle Powder,
Patent Shot, assorted,
Real Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum,
Spanish Brandy,
L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
Port ditto, in bottles,
N. E. Rum,
Spanish Segars,
Candles and Bar Soap,
No. 1 Chocolate,
Shell Almonds,
Prunes and Figs,
Brown Sugar, first quality,
Jamaica Coffee,
Half Pint Tumblers, and
A fresh supply of Confectionaries.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to mention, that he *does not retail wines and spiritous liquors* in any less quantity than *a quart*, as has been erroneously supposed; and that the above mentioned assortment will be constantly kept on hand, for the purpose of supplying families and others, who do not drink in the store.

JOHN H. NORMENT.

Feb. 19, 1825.—21

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William [illegible] Weddington } Attachment levied on
James Means. } lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young } Attachment levied on lands.
vs.
James Means. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

The thorough bred and celebrated running Horse

Wild Medley,

(Raised by Capt. Samuel Washington, of Va.)

WILL stand the spring season, commencing the 1st of March, at Yorkville every other week; and at Maj. Morrows, Mecklenburg county, every other week; and so on alternately, (public days excepted) till the end of the season, which will be on the 1st of July next.

WILD MEDLEY will be let to mares, at the moderate rate of *ten dollars* the season—notes will be required at the same time, payable at the end of the season—*six dollars* the single leap, to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season—*fifteen dollars* to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is discovered she is in foal. If the mare is parted with, the money to become due the same as though she had not been parted with.

Every exertion will be used by the subscriber to prevent accidents, but he will not be accountable for any.

DESCRIPTION.

WILD MEDLEY is a beautiful *white*, 15 hands 2 inches and a half high, of fine form and figure, of large bone and great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

WILD MEDLEY was got by the old imported Mendoza; his dam by the imported horse Pensacola; his grand dam by Lindsay's Arabian; his great grand dam by old Fearnought, with a cross of old Rockingham and the Arabian Ranger.

N. B. Fifty cents will be considered due to the groom from each person at the time of putting a mare.

☞ Those persons who choose to send their mares, and leave them with the subscriber until they prove with foal, can do so upon very moderate terms. He has a very plentiful supply of forage, and has sown a good quantity of small grain for pasturage.

E. JENNINGS.

York District, Feb. 1, 1825.—6t23

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, certify that *Wild Medley* has stood two seasons in Charlotte;—we consider him a horse of superior form, both as to muscular power and elegance, and as a foal getter, surpassed by none in our knowledge. His colts are generally large and uncommonly elegant.

Samuel Henderson, *William Smith*,
D. R. Dunlap, Capt. *J. Anderson*,
Thomas G. Polk, *John Gallant*, Esq.
Thomas B. Smartt, *J. Smith.*

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

Laws of North-Carolina.

An Act granting further time to file Appeals in the Superior Court.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all appeals from the Superior Courts to the Supreme Court of this State, the appellant shall be entitled to file his appeal any time within the first seven days of the term, under the same rule and regulations in other respects as now prescribed by law.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the year 1819, to create a Fund for Internal Improvement, and to establish a Board for the government thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Board of Internal Improvement shall consist of the Governor of the State for the time being, and of three Directors, any two of whom shall constitute a Board to transact business, and who shall be chosen every year by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, who shall have the same powers and authority, and be subject to the same duties and restrictions as are now imposed by law.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Internal Improvement, to contract annually for the services of some person skilled in the science of Civil Engineering, at the lowest salary at which such services can be obtained, not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the services of the said Civil Engineer shall commence, annually, on the first day of January in each year, and expire twelve months thereafter.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Board of Internal Improvement shall hereafter be allowed the sum of three dollars, and no more, per diem, for each day the board shall be in actual session.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws, in any wise contrary to the terms of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

An Act supplemental and explanatory of an Act, passed the present session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the year 1819, to create a Fund for Internal Improvement, and to establish a Board for the government thereof."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the expenses of the Engineer, when travelling on his official duties, shall be paid him not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents *per diem*, from the fund set apart for Internal Improvement, in addition to his salary.

An Act to continue in force certain parts of the Act, entitled "An Act for the promotion of Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures, passed in the year 1822, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the above recited act as relates to the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, be, and the same is hereby continued in full force and virtue, who shall possess, exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges and powers, which they are now entitled to by law.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That the expenditures of the Board of Agriculture shall be confined to the publication of a volume of Essays and Reports upon Agricultural subjects, as directed by the above recited act, including the expense of taking and publishing a Geological Mineralogical Survey of the various regions of this State, as directed by an act passed at the last session, and such other incidental expenses as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect; which said several sums, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn and accounted for, as prescribed in the above recited acts.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That the several counties in this State, which have failed to establish Agricultural Societies, or may have neglected to avail themselves of the provisions of the above recited act, shall have a further time of two years allowed them, to obtain their proportionable part of the fund set apart for the promotion of Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That the unexpended balance of the Agricultural fund shall hereafter be considered as forming a part of the surplus fund in the Treasury.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The election of a PRESIDENT of the United States, to succeed the venerable incumbent of that elevated and responsible station, has at length terminated, under circumstances more honourable to the national character, more consoling to the patriot who takes a deep interest in the duration of our institutions, than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine admirer of our political system. We speak now without reference to the actual choice, confining our allusion to the incidents of the election. We refer to the deliberation and calmness which characterized the conduct of the Members of both Houses, the order and regularity of the proceedings, the forbearance on the part of the victors, and the sober resignation of the vanquished friends of the several candidates, on the result being ascertained. To these characteristics of the day, we add, the orderly and respectful conduct of the galleries: for, though there were sounds heard from the galleries, they were discountenanced by ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who filled them; and when the order was very properly given to clear the galleries, in consequence of the interruption to the proceedings of the House, the intense anxiety to witness the completion of the proceedings did not occasion a moment's hesitation, the order being promptly obeyed.

Congress had been likened, by political writers, in its function of electing a President, to a Polish Diet. But, in reality, nothing was ever less like any other thing. As far as our observation extended, there was manifest among the Members nothing but urbanity and correct deportment, with a cast of gravity arising from a proper sense of the importance of the duty in the discharge of which they were engaged. There was neither violence nor trick in the proceeding. There was as little disguise; for, although the voting was altogether by ballot, we do not believe that the vote of a single member from any State is unknown. After what has passed, we shall never again feel the apprehension which, when at a distance, the alternative of an election by the House of Representatives filled not only our minds, but those of a large portion of the American People. Nor have we been able to detect the exercise of any undue influence out of doors upon this election. We do not believe there was any such. Combinations have been spoken of, which have been magnified or embellished by public rumor into something deserving great censure. We have seen no evidence to prove to our minds the existence of any combination, by Members of Congress, other than the conference, consultation, and understanding, which the Constitution contemplates. We speak of things as we see them on the surface, and without pretending to more than ordinary means of information.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"Judge the Tree by its Fruits."

This saying, as true as it is trite, has become almost classical in its application to politics, since Gen. Jackson's adoption of it in his memorable correspondence. It may not be unsuitably applied to the approaching administration.

If Mr. Adams should adopt the best measures for the good of his country, his country ought to support him.—If his measures should prove fatal to her prosperity and constitution, her hand ought to be raised against him.—This should be the rule of action, that ought to guide every liberal, disinterested man.

Whatever may be our anticipations, they may be set at nought by the events themselves. Whatever may be our fears, we hold ourselves at liberty to judge Mr. Adams by his own acts; if he goes right, to approve; if wrong, to condemn his errors. We will at least attempt to do him justice. Personally, we have no feeling towards him—nothing to ask, nothing to fear.

Mr Adams' Cabinet.—Curiosity is busy in surmising who will compose the cabinet of the new President. It is supposed that Mr. Wirt, Mr. Southard, and the Post Master General will remain.—It is asserted, that Mr. Crawford will withdraw—The Departments of State, War and Treasury therefore remain to be filled. Common consent has assigned Mr. Cheves to the last.

Of our diplomatic corps—Hugh Nelson, Esq. returns from Spain in April—Mr. Rush is expected to return from St. James'—The embassy to Mexico has never been filled since the forced declension of Ninian Edwards, and it is supposed that Mr. Middleton will wish to return from St. Petersburg.—Here is an ample field for Mr. Adams, on the commencement of his administration, to display his judgment in the selection of men. We hope he will call around him, and send abroad, the best talents of the country, where they are accompanied by honesty.

Richmond Whig.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature of New-York, providing for the choice of Presidential Electors by Districts. It passed the Senate unanimously, and the House with but four negative votes. We trust that before the recurrence of another Presidential election, the choice of Electors on the district principle, will become uniform throughout the different states.

Raleigh Register.

About three weeks since, Mr. Thos. Watson, of Richmond, Va. arrived in New York and took lodgings at Moore's Coffee House, near the Park Theatre. On Saturday night he was attacked with a violent fit of the gout in the cheek. By the medical aid of Dr. Stearns, he was relieved before morning. During Sunday he was observed to be occasionally gloomy, bordering on derangement, and was consequently watched. On the evening of that day, while the person who waited on him was absent for a moment, he seized a very dull case knife and cut his throat. The wind pipe was nearly divided. Dr. Stearns was again sent for, and the wound was carefully dressed. The unfortunate person is still living, and some hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is still deranged, and does not appear to be sensible of the act which he has committed.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Who wants to be drowned?—A person has lately arrived at Richmond, in Virginia, who advertises that he has discovered a simple and easy method of resuscitating drowned persons, and proposes to give a seris of lectures, with experiments once a week. He wishes to hire a healthy well-behaved white man, who can be relied upon for sobriety, by the year, in consequence of having lost his servant by suffering him to remain too long in the water. He offers good wages, and assures the public that "drowning is rather a pleasurable sensation." We mention this opportunity of engaging in a "pleasurable" employment, for the benefit of any competent person who may be out of business, and who, it would seem by the advertisment, "may be drowned by the week, month, or year, and in addition to the wages, may be sure of having all the *benefit* of the experiment appropriated to themselves!"

N. Y. Spectator.

A LARGE TREE.

The Lexington (Ky) Public Advertiser says, that "there now stands on the banks of the Ohio river, in the state of Indiana, opposite the mouth of Salt river, a Sycamore tree, which has stabled fourteen head of horses at one time, with ample room. It takes 15 long paces to go round its trunk, and you may with perfect ease turn a 14 foot pole in the inside of its cavity."

Effect of Imagination.—A poor woman in England, afflicted to phrenzy at the death of her husband, dreamt that a figure appeared at her bed side, and told her not to repine, she should join him in 48 hours. She mentioned the dream, which became the universal topic of conversation. She was in perfect health at the time, but sickened and died at the hour appointed.

INDIAN TREATY.

Col. Campbell and Maj. Meriwether have effected a Treaty with the Creeks for all their Land, except about fifty miles square lying in Alabama. The quantity obtained, it is supposed, will amount to between four and five millions of acres, and one third of it may be considered good land. The price given for the cession is 400,000 dollars in money, and an equal quantity of land over the Mississippi, to which the Indians are to remove in eighteen months.

National Legislature

18TH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.—The bill making appropriation for the support of Government, for the year 1825, was received from the House of Representatives, with the amendments to which the House had disagreed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments, and, on their part, receded from all of them, without debate, with the exception of that which strikes out the following clause—"For compensation to the Commissioners for ascertaining and investigating titles to lands in Florida, $12,000.

On the question, "Will the Senate recede from this amendment?" Messrs. King, of Alab. Eaton, Johnson, of Ken. Smith, Chandler, Barton, and Mills, made some observations on the amendment, which was decided in the negative—Ayes 11, Noes 22.

The question was then put—"Will the Senate insist on this amendment?" and it was decided in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.—Mr. King of N. Y. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then, and henceforth, the whole of the public lands of the United States with the net proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute and form a fund, which is hereby appropriated, and the faith of the United States is pledged, that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves, and the removal of such free persons of color in any of the states, as by the laws of the states respectively, and be allowed to be emancipated or removed, to any territory or country within the limits of the United States of America.

MONDAY, FEB. 21.—The bill extending the provisions of the act for the relief of persons engaged in the Seminole war to the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGirth, was read the third time and *passed*.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

On motion of Mr *Smith*, the Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, "making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825," the same having been reported by the committee on Finance, with amendments, Mr. *Mills* in the chair.

The first amendment is as follows: "For a Fort at Beaufort, in N. Carolina, 300,000 dollars," and "for Forts at Cape Fear, 50,000 dollars."

This amendment, was determined in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—Yeas 29, Nays 11.

The other amendment is, to insert at the end of the clause making provision for the preservation of the islands in Boston Harbour, these words—"*Provided*, That the right of soil of said islands shall be first vested in the United States."

On this amendment, Messrs. Lloyd (of Mass.) and Smith, made some remarks, when the question was taken and decided in the affirmative.

The last amendment is, "Fortress Monroe, $9,940." This amendment was agreed to; and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Antonio Meucci, stating that he is an artist from Italy, and has resided several years in this country, and has become familiar with its history and character, and proposing to paint a representation of the meeting of the French and American troops, immediately preceding the siege of York, in the war of the revolution, in which the portraits of the principal actors in the scene shall be faithfully preserved; which letter was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Tomlinson, from the select committee to whom was referred the message of the President, of the 17th of March last, reported a bill to carry into effect the resolutions of Congress for erecting monuments to the memories of the late Generals Wooster and Davidson; which was read twice and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor, from the select committee appointed to examine what business should be acted on during the present session, reported that the bills before the House be taken up in the following order:

1st, Bills, of the House, of a private or local nature.

2, Bills of the Senate before the House of a like nature.

3d, Bills of the House of a public nature.

4th, Bills of the Senate before the House, of a like nature.

5th, Bills of the House of a public nature, which it is expected would produce a protracted discussion.

Mr. Taylor explained that there were

Fifty-two bills of the first class, (private bills.)

Five of the second class,

Twenty-six bills of the third class,

Four bills of the fourth class,

And twenty-three bills of the fifth class. All of which might be acted on this session, if the House would dispose of the fifty-two bills of the private class this week.

On motion of Mr. Test, the resolution and report were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. M'Kim moved to postpone all the other orders of the day, in order to take up the bill to extend the right of deposit in public and other store-houses, on certain conditions, and with certain privileges, to other goods besides wine and tea; which motion prevailed; and the House resolved itself into a committee on the bill, Mr. Foot, (of Conn.) in the chair.

The bill was then read in sections.

Mr. M'Kim explained that this bill was necessary to put the commerce of this country on a footing with other nations. It had been formerly the policy of Great Britain to suffer none of the manufactures of other countries to be landed on her coast, but she had changed her policy in this respect, and it become necessary for us to adopt a corresponding policy. Other nations were pursuing the same course. The bill now before the House had received the sanction of eminent practical merchants. He moved to fill the blank in the first section, with the words "first day of July next," which makes the bill take date from that time. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. M'Kim moved to fill the first blank in the fifth section with the words "one half of one per cent.," which is the duty imposed for the purpose of clerk hire. He also moved to fill the second blank in this section with the words "seven hundred dollars." Both these motions were agreed to.

Mr. M'Kim moved to fill the blank in the 9th section, which contains the limitation of the provisions of the act, with the words "three years;" which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with its amendments, which being concurred in, the question was on the third reading of the bill, when—

Mr. Cambreleng said, anxious as he was that the bill should pass, he thought the House would not be prepared to act on it. He therefore moved to lay the bill on the table, as he thought some measures of greater importance—he alluded to the bills having relation to the subject of piracy—would require the attention of the House.

Mr. M'Kim wished the House to pass the bill at the present time, as it had been well matured, and was of importance.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Cocke moved to postpone all the other orders of the day, to take up the bill "to grant a certain quanity of land to the state of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to unite the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan."—Ayes 62.

There being no quorum, the question was again taken—Ayes 65, Noes 63.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill—Mr. Condict in the chair.

The bill was then read by sections.

Mr. Cocke moved to amend the bill, by adding a proviso to the end of the bill; and also an additional section; which motions were agreed to.

The amendments in the bill were then read and concurred in; and, on motion that the bill be engrossed and read a third time—

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was agreed to—Ayes 59, Noes 56.

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

The committee to whom was referred the President's Message of the 6th of January last, respecting his claims against the United States, and the disbursement of public monies, committed to his charge, *Report:*

That they have received from the President various documents containing explanations and evidence in support of his claims. The committee have, also, received from the President the documents explaining the manner of the disbursement of the moneys appropriated by the acts of the 3d March, 1817, and 18th April, 1818, for furnishing the House occupied by the President; all of which they have attentively examined, and herewith submit to the House.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. *Wright* moved that the choice of printer should depend on a majority, instead of plurality of votes.

Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, thought that, as the resolution on record prescribed a plurality, it would be better to adhere to that course.

Mr. *Wright* insisted the joint resolution in existence, only related to the Congress in which it was passed and the election then about to be made. He stated that his object was merely to avoid any misconstruction after the ballotting.

Mr. *Campbell* thought, as this resolution pointed out even the prices to be paid for the work, the House could not destroy one part, without destroying the whole resolution. He had himself had doubts on the subject, and had at one time thought of offering a new resolution in regard to it.

The joint resolution was then read.

Mr. *Bartlett* moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Webster* then nominated Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

Mr. *Little* nominated Hezekiah Niles.

Mr. *Burleigh* nominated Davis & Force.

The House then proceeded to ballot, and Messrs. *Buchanan* and *Campbell*, of Ohio, were appointed tellers. The ballots were then collected, and the result was declared as follows:

Whole number of votes given,	191
Messrs. Gales & Seaton,	141
Davis & Force,	8
Mr. Hezekiah Niles,	40
Jonathan Elliot,	2

Messrs. Gales & Seaton were therefore elected Printers to the House, for the 19th Congress.

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM BELL'S LONDON WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The Spirit of the Turkish Government.—We have frequently had occasion to express our strong wishes that the British Government would at length adopt some more active part in favor of the Greek cause, and would even deviate, in some degree, from the strict rule of National Law, to render so great a service to the common cause of Christendom. We are not, indeed, unaware that main and established principles must not be sacrificed, or even weakened in favor of particular cases—or that the general rule must not be violated, because it may occasionally bear hard upon an individual instance. It is an unquestionable rule in national law, that one nation shall not interpose in a civil war between another nation and its own subjects, except in the way of friendly mediation. But to this rule, as to all others, there is, we imagine, an exception, and this exception occurs, where the conduct of the parties is such as to effect the rights and duties of neighboring nations. Now, as respects the Greeks and the Turks, we hesitate not to say, that this is the precise state of things. Every day brings us intelligence that an atrocious system of extermination is now the policy of the Turkish Government, and that the Greeks, unless victorious, will be exterminated. This state of circumstances, therefore, brings the case within the express terms of the exception above stated, and constitutes that extreme condition of things, under which another and a higher duty interposes to set aside the ordinary rule of the laws of nations. The law of nations is—let no one interpose between a nation and its rebellious subjects, because such an interference is contrary to the great rule of the independence of nations as to each other. The exceptions,—But where the operations of any neighboring nation, whether external or internal, are such as to affect the safety, the duty, or the honor of its neighbors, there, such neighbors may interfere, because, under such effects, the cause becomes their own. To defend their own safety and honor, is, of course, a right of self-defence. To perform their own paramount duties—to defend the first laws of God and nature—to take up arms against a system of extermination and massacre, and to protect those of the same religion as themselves from extermination upon the ground of their religion, are all—not rights, but paramount obligations, and, therefore, constitute an exception to all positive rules whatever.

So far as to the question of right; and these considerations are, indeed, so decisively rooted in our minds, that we have not the hesitation of a moment in saying, that there cannot exist two opinions as to the *right* of assisting the Greeks. It is, indeed, totally another question, what is the line of prudence—what of policy.

The main principle here is—that if we assist the Greeks in their present contest, we destroy the Turkish Empire. We pull down one of the barriers against the predominance of the Russian power, and, in fact, give Turkey to Russia. Either, we must endeavor to establish the emancipated Greeks as an independent Power, under British protection, or we must at once give them to Russia. In the first case, we give direct offence to Russia, and, perhaps, provoke a general war on the continent; at any rate, a particular war against ourselves. In all events, we sever all the rich provinces of Turkey from the body of her Empire, and put her out of condition of defending herself. Russia would instantly march to Constantinople, which must fall almost without defence. The Asiatic provinces would follow, and Russia, thus, become our neighbor upon the Indian frontier.

All these considerations are certainly very important, and, we think, fully justify our statesmen in the delay and reluctance which have occurred through all this business. We have had enough of war, and Russia is already too strong, too restless, and too ambitious, to be unnecessarily provoked.

But, as regards the spirit of the Turkish Government, and the necessity of doing something, we think that a recent event must produce some effect. A paper now before us, contains a firman of the Grand Signor, by which all the Turkish magistrates and authorities are commanded to burn all the copies of the Gospels and Bible, which may be found in their several districts. "We have learned," says the proclamation, "that many thousands of books, such as the Bible, the Gospels, the Psalters, and the Epistles of the Apostles, have been recently printed in Europe, and that hundreds of them have been landed for distribution in my empire: Be it, therefore, ordered, &c. that all such be collected, and, forthwith, burned; and that if any ships bring such cargoes in future, the said ships will be obliged to take them back again to Europe."

This firman, however, is moderate enough, in comparison of the spirit with which it is executed. "It was no sooner made public in this city, (says a letter from Aleppo,) than the Cadi called together the chiefs of the several Christian communities, and commanded them to enjoin all Christians to deliver up any of these books which they might have; adding that he would hang any Christian who should be discovered to have a Bible or Testament in his possession."

It is surely unnecessary to add another word upon this subject. We trust that there are many amongst us, and even amongst those in high stations, who will sympathise in this condition of their brother Christians, and will feel that a state of things has arisen, under which it is our bounden duty to contribute something in support of the common cause.

The following Extract of a Letter from an English gentleman at the capital of Spain, appears in the latest London papers:

"*Madrid, Dec.* 3.

"Amongst the multitude of evils inflicted on unfortunate Spain by France, it is not the least that the world can know nothing of us, but what first passes through the channel of the French Press. Not satisfied with having reduced us, by force of arms, to such a state of degradation and wretchedness as was never before, I believe, endured by a people, the French employ a host of spies, informers, and policemen, to misrepresent and vilify every thing that is Spanish.

"When Ferdinand orders an act of wanton cruelty, which nobody can discover any motive for [illegible] Royal caprice, the French Journals are sure to be provided with some seeming justification, the object of which is to screen the Bourbons from appearing to the world in their true colors.

"What brings me to the subject is, having read in the late Paris Journals one of those gross impostures above complained of. It is there said that the King of Spain has at last shown a disposition to moderation, and asserted in proof of this, that the Minister of the United States of America, Mr. Nelson, had attended Conferences of Foreign Ambassadors at the Escurial for several successive days. Was this true, we should hope for some good result, as the American Republic can have no interest in meddling with the politics of Spain, except to give honest counsel; but, unfortunately, there is not a word of truth in it; the whole story is a piece of invention by the French to blind foreign nations as to the real state of the case. So far from Ferdinand relaxing in his tyrannical proceedings since he was threatened with the loss of his executioners, the French soldiers, he has positively increased the measure of cruelty and blood, which the prisoners, the acts of the Police, and the daily executions by the military tribunals, abundantly attest.

"The American Minister did go to the palace of the Escurial at the time mentioned by the French Journals, but it was only to a levee of court etiquette, and took care not to remain a second day, for he could not get a bed, nor a bit to eat at the Windsor of Spain, where, be it remembered, besides a magnificent Palace, there is a pretty large town. His Excellency had to sleep in his carriage, and refresh himself on the keen mountain air from Guadarama with a glass of cool water, of which there was an abundant supply. Mr. Nelson gives it as his decided opinion, that any gentleman who has lost his appetite, will be sure to find it by going to the King of Spain's country Levees."

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The ensuing tumultuous scene occurred in the Kentucky Legislature on the passage of the bill to *break the Judges* (in the parlance of that state) and the reporter who gives the sketch, says it would have required the *'pencil of Angels'* to do full justice to it. We should think a more appropriate painter might be sought for in another direction.

'The question was first taken on the proposed substitute mentioned in my last. It was lost. The confusion then began. A motion was made to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were called for. It was lost. The question then occurred on the third reading of the bill. Several members started from their seats, and Wickliffe called for a division of the question. On what? on what? was asked. The Speaker pronounced the bill to be on its third reading—the yeas and nays were called for:—they were called accordingly.—Before the result was announced, another motion was made to adjourn, and the yeas and nays again demanded. The call was made and lost. The chair then announced that the yeas had it on the third reading.—Then followed the final passage; it was proclaimed by the Speaker. Every man was then on his feet—and disorder prevailed.—The yeas and nays again. The clerk had proceeded to call on until he came to the name of a young man called Morgan. He got up to speak. 'Order! order!' issued from all sides of the House. 'Out of order,' roared Wickliffe; but he soon changed his notion, for the man was laboring under the severest conviction. He insisted on speaking, and was heard. He told his situation—that he came instructed to break the Judges, but he began to think last night that the bill was unconstitutional, and his doubts thickened on him. He knew he should forfeit his popularity—but in the conflict between that and his conscience, he could not hesitate. The anti's clapped, and the Judge-breakers (some of them) uttered a feeble hiss. Mr. Wickliffe's hand went like wild fire. 'He hoped,' said the young man, 'that the house would indulge him a little longer.' 'Go on! go on!' 'Stop! stop!' was heard from all quarters. 'Proceed,' said the Speaker; and the House was silent till he was done. He was then excused from voting. The bill was passed 42 to 54. 'Silence in the lobby,' cried out old Rogers, but there was not silence. Take your seats gentlemen, said the Speaker, but they did not take their seats. 'Mr. Speaker,' said one—'I can't see the gentleman,' said the Speaker—'Gentlemen will be pleased to take their seats.' 'I move,' said one, 'that we adjourn till Monday, 10 o'clock.'—'Agreed! agreed!' roared some of the members. 'No, no,' said some. 'Yeas and Nays,' said others. The clerk began:—'I withdraw my motion,' said another. 'The division of the question upon the adjournment, Mr. Speaker,' said Mr. Rowan. 'A previous motion is before the House,' said some one else.—'One question will settle both,' said Mr. Rowan, and the House adjourned till tomorrow 10 o'clock, and thus ended the tragic-farce.'

DARING ROBBERY.

On Tuesday, a little before 2 o'clock, two fellows entered the broker's office of Mr. Alexander Benson, on Third street, a few doors south of the Market, and committed a robbery of almost unparalleled audacity.

Soon after the men entered, one of them asked Mr. Benson to give him a ten dollar note in exchange or ten dollars in silver. Mr. Benson counted the money and found that there was but nine dollars and a half. The man put his hand into his pocket as if to draw out another half dollar, and Mr. Benson turned round to get the ten dollar note. At this moment he received a blow on the side of his head, and fell senseless on the floor. On recovering, he found the fellow who struck the blow standing over him, and his own hat filled with money. This he pushed under the counter.

Just at this instant Mr. Lamb, the president of the Mechanics' bank entered the office, and was saluted by the villain with a blow on the side of the head. Mr. Lamb staggered but did not fall. Then he attempted to seize the villain, but the latter drew a dirk, picked up his hat in which he had put a quantity of money, and escaped.

The fellow who stood over Mr. Benson, Mr. Lamb mistook for a clerk in the office, and, in the confusion of the moment, he escaped also. Both fled up Elbow lane, and though the alarm was immediately given, were not overtaken by their pursuers.

The money stolen consisted of 3100 dollars in New Hope notes, and about 2000 dollars in current notes of different banks.

The bludgeon, with which Mr. Benson was struck, was wrapped up in a handkerchief, which has, on inspection, been pronounced a "*New York handkerchief.*" [*Phil. Gaz.*

Desha's Trial.—This all exciting trial was brought to a close on Monday last, by a verdict from the jury of *Guilty.*—Judge Shannon, who presided, has granted a new trial on motion, on the grounds, that there were persons who had access to the jury after their retirement improperly; that threats had been made of personal violence against the jurors, unless they condemned the prisoner.—(These threats were made by one or two anonymous letters thrust under the door of their room; and by persons outside the house.) Also on the ground that the sheriff remained a part of the time with the jury, in their retirement, improperly; and on the general and most important ground, that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence. This the Judge could not disregard, with the least respect to justice or precedent; and in granting a new trial, Judge Shannon has shewed his firmness and uprightness.

We believe the general opinion is unfavourable to the prisoner in this case.—But however strong may be the evidence against him, he is entitled to a fair trial. His friends cannot ask more, nor could his enemies grant less.

Kentucky Gaz.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1825.

We have been requested, by a number of revolutionary worthies and others, to mention, that it is in contemplation to celebrate the 20th of May next, being the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, on the 20th of May, 1775. The celebration will take place in this town; and the revolutionary officers and soldiers in other counties are particulary requested to join with their compatriots here, in the commemoration of an event so honorable to the patriotism of North-Carolina in the "times which tried men's souls."

Capt. JOHN SLOAN, of this town, was on Tuesday last elected Sheriff of this county, in the place of Maj. Samuel M'Comb, resigned.

Cotton still keeps up, and the probability is, that the present prices will be maintained throughout the season. The last intelligence from Europe is quite favorable.

General Lafayette was expected to be in Raleigh on Thursday last, and in Fayetteville on Monday, the 7th. Preparations were making, in both places, to receive him in a manner worthy the character of the state. We shall probably be able, in our next paper, to give an account of his reception in Raleigh.

On Friday, the 4th instant, the inauguration of the new President took place. Mr. ADAMS' inaugural address, should no failure of the mails occur, will doubtless be received in season for our paper of the 22d.

NEW CABINET.

It seems to be pretty generally admitted, that Mr. CHEVES will be called into the Treasury Department, Mr. Crawford having determined on retiring. A more judicious selection could not be made—even the *Washington City Gazette* approves of it, and considers Mr. Cheves "entitled to the confidence and approbation of high-minded and distinguished men." We do not mention this, because the approbation of that paper is to be coveted—it should rather be shunned; but to show that this print is at last obliged to acknowledge, what, if we mistake not, it but recently denied, that a man may be honest and capable, and still accept an office under Mr. Adams.

As to the Department of War and State, all appears to be conjecture: three or four individuals are named for each office. Next mail will probably bring us something certain.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton have been re-elected public printers for the 19th Congress. Their only competitor was *Hezekiah Niles*, of Baltimore, who received about 40 votes. When the time for which they have recently been elected, shall expire, they will have held the office for eight successive years, during which period they will probably have received $200,000, or more, of the public money.

LA FAYETTE BALL AND SUPPER.

The volunteer detachment of Cavalry from Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, under command of Col. Thomas G. Polk, arrived in this town on Wednesday last, on their way to Raleigh, &c. to join the escort which will accompany Gen. La Fayette while on his passage through this state. The gentlemen of Salisbury, cherishing a grateful feeling for the patriotic service in which these citizen-soldiers have volunteered, determined to honor them with a military *Ball* and *Supper*. Capt. Giles, with a detachment from his company of Salisbury Light Infantry, marched out about a mile, met the troop, and escorted them into town. In the evening, pursuant to arrangements, Col. Polk and his troop were invited to a Ball and Supper, furnished by Maj. Yarbrough—which, for richness, variety, and tasteful arrangement, we scarcely ever saw surpassed, even in more favored sections of the Union.

On Thursday morning, the troop, having been joined by a few patriotic young gentlemen of Salisbury and Rowan county, took up the line of march for the east; carrying with them the cordial good wishes of the citizens of this place—and, we hope, of the whole state.

The equipments, the discipline, and the gentlemanly deportment of this troop of citizen soldiers, were admired and applauded by all who had the pleasure of witnessing them.

Western Carolinian.

A Degrading Punishment.—In the ancient German empire such persons as endeavored to sow sedition and disturb the public tranquillity, were condemned to become objects of public notoriety and derision, by carrying a dog upon their shoulders from one great town to another. The Emperors Otho I. and Frederick Barbarossa inflicted this punishment on noblemen of the highest rank.

A paragraph in the Philadelphia Gazette says, that—"The *Knowing ones* had certain intelligence, by half past eight o'clock on Thursday evening, of the result of the Presidential Election, and that by keeping it to themselves, they turned it to excellent account. One man is said to have lost *twenty two thousand dollars* by betting."

Rhode-Island Cravats.—A beautiful specimen of printed Cravats or handkerchiefs has been left at our office, the stock of which was manufactured at the mills of the Phœnix Company, and the printing done at the establishment of the Hopfield Bleaching and Calico Printing Company, in Pawtucket. The impression is uncommonly fine, the colours fast and brilliant, and unless closely examined, a person would scarcely distinguish the difference between these handkerchiefs, and the imported silks of a similar figure. The [illegible] Domestic manufactures must be encouraged at the prospect thus held [illegible] of successfully carrying on in our vicinity an establishment of this kind, which by giving a new form to goods, will necessarily increase the demand in the market, and if carried to the perfection which we see no reason it may not attain, if propely encouraged, will render us still more independent than we now are of the labours of foreign workshops. We believe the Cravat is the only article of a gentleman's dress which might not heretofore be procured from our own manufactories, and this being added, furnishes a complete and handsome wardrobe for those who are disposed to give the preference to American fabricks. *Providence Jour.*

PATENTS

The Boston Medical Intelligencer, in noticing Williams' patent lancet, has the following humorous hit at the *patent character* of our countrymen: *Balt. Pat.*

Patent trusses, patent teeth instrument, patent pills, and patent lancets, are in our opinion all of a piece;—and when medical men countenance and even patronize such useless efforts of human ingenuity, they encourage artizans, who might be better employed, to labor entirely in vain.—What is there in this country that does not go by patent? We were lately acquainted with a gentleman who wore a patent hat, bought patent boots with cork soles, and daily besmeared his toes with Conway's patent corn plaster; not satisfied with this, he crawled into a patent doe-skin shirt, and kept up his small clothes with patient suspenders; kept his chopped hands warm by patent spring back gloves, and finally falling sick of a fever, took forty dollars worth of patent physic from a patent doctor, and after languishing a while on one of Jenckes' patent elevating bedsteads, he died, as all patent things generally do—prematurely; was placed in a patent cedar wood coffin, borne on a patent swing hearse, to a patent air tight tomb, where he now lies—a striking emblem of the numerous inventions which claim the protection of our American patent laws.

Murderer Apprehended.—A reward of two hundred and fifty dollars was offered by Governor Troup, for the apprehension of Peter A. Early, accused of committing an aggravated murder on the body of Zachariah Harlin, of Greene County in Georgia. We understand that Early has been apprehended in Limestone, Alabama, after a desperate resistance, in which he killed one individual and mortally wounded another, before he was secured.

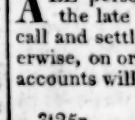
A Curacoa paper says the Atlantic can be united to the Pacific by a cutting of only *four miles.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 24th ult. Mrs. MARY GREER, consort of Alexander Greer, Esq. in the 45th year of her age. A spurious peripneumony, and an inflammation of the spleen, attended with various other symptoms and circumstances of a serious character, in a few days closed the sufferings of this excellent woman. Her constitution was delicate; her complaint complicated, severe, and rapid in its progress. She bore her painful sufferings with much patience, and approached her death with christian submission, confidence, and comfort. In her were found the loving companion, the kind and vigilant parent, the discerning, firm and affectionate friend, the intelligent, cheerful and exemplary christian. Kindness, piety, prudence and decision, were conspicuous in her character. In her death, society has lost one of its brightest and most useful ornaments, a warm and decided support of morality and religion. She left a husband and nine children to mourn their irreparable loss; but she left in their memory, "a name better than precious ointments." Let surviving friends mourn, but "not as they who have no hope," while they justly trust, that their loss was her gain. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

[COMMUNICATED.

Plantation and Mills for sale.



FOR sale, a valuable plantation, containing 125 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's Creek, Lincoln county, about two miles from its mouth. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house, barn, and the necessary outhouses, all under goodr epair. There are, also, a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, on the premises, in good order. Persons disposed to purchase these valuable possessions, will of course call and judge for themselves. Terms of sale, and any other information required, can be obtained, on application to the subscriber.

ROBERT REED.

March 5, 1825.—3t25p

The Subscriber

HAVING received the appointment of Auctioneer for the town of Charlotte, respectfully offers his services, in that capacity.

Consignments of goods will be received and sold on the usual commission.

JOHN H. NORMENT.

March 5, 1825.—5t27

Notice.

ON Tuesday, 22d March, I will sell at the dwelling-house of the late William Parks, one Negro Boy, aged fourteen, and one Negro Girl, aged fifty-five; a Cotton Gin, Screw, and running works, &c. the property of Wm. Parks. Terms, notes, with approved security, payable 10th December, 1825.

L. H. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

2t24

Dr. Samuel Greer's Estate.

ALL persons indebted, by book account, to the late Dr. Samuel Greer, will please to call and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, on or before the 20th of March, or their accounts will be indiscriminately put in suit.

THOMAS J. GREER, *Adm'r.*

3t25p

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

Lewis' Adm'rs. vs. John Lewis. } Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina.

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters vs. William Douglass. } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negres, July, Sam, Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Charlotte Lafayette Artillery Company, Feb. 22d, 1825.

Resolved, That the constitution for the government of said company be kept by the Secretary.

Resolved, That Lieut. J. Spencer, Doct. J. D. Boyd, A. McGinn, J. H. Norment and D. Campbell, be a committee to contract for a carriage to mount a field piece; and that D. Campbell be authorized to receive contributions for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That the Company meet again on the third Saturday in March next.

Resolved, That the above extracts be published in the Catawba Journal for three weeks.

By order,

3t24 D. CAMPBELL, *Sec'ry.*

Two Carpenters

CAN have work, by applying at Dr. Henderson's. JACOB YOURY.

Feb. 26, 1825.—3t24

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO apprentices, from 15 to 17 years of age, will be taken to the Carriage Making Business, if application be made soon. Such as can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to the subscribers.

SPENCER & MERRILLS.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Address of the Trustees of Ebenezer Academy.

The Trustees of Ebenezer Academy, having been lately called together, to appoint, at the suggestion of Rev. E. Harris, another associate instructer, met accordingly, and made the appointment.—On this occasion they looked very minutely into the interior of the Academy; and after the survey, they feel compelled to invite the attention of the public to this seminary of learning. They feel it to be their duty to introduce Ebenezer Academy to a more extensive acquaintance than it has formerly enjoyed. It is evidently in a very flourishing condition; and, without some disastrous and unexpected causes, must continue to flourish. Small partial evils cannot affect its prosperity, whilst its government continues energetic and just, and its teacher continues his former assiduity in his station; and whilst a discerning public can discriminate, and judge correctly. To the teachers, we would say, let no trembling anxiety make you vulnerable to every little evil connected with the Academy. Some small festering evils will occasionally spring into existence; but, if the health of the Academy be vigorous, it will expel them from its body. But, let not the public judge, by these appearances, of the situation of the Academy. Very few have been developed here. Few students have left us uttering complaints; and the most of them have returned. We hope, that any blast of defamation, which may spring up, will find the public mind unshaken in its confidence in Ebenezer Academy. Its reputation as a literary institution is firmly based.

The Rev. E. Harris, who will soon enter on the fifth year of his administration here, we presented to the public when he commenced his labors with us. At this period, we think it proper, to introduce him more specially to our Southern community. His recommendations flow from various sources. Rev. Dr. Coffin, President of Greenville College, Tenn. his literary instructer, thought highly of his talents, and invited him, after graduating, to return to the college as an instructer. Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, his theological instructer, has frequently spoken of his pupil in the most flattering terms. His fellow-students speak unhesitatingly in his praise. Since his engagement here, he has had several invitations elsewhere as a teacher. There have also been presented to him, the investment of the degree of master of arts from one college, and the offer from another.

His plan of education also recommends Mr. Harris. It can be known best by coming under its operations; but, we briefly observe, that it looks much to the disciplining of the intellect, and tends to waken all its latent power. To prepare a student for future intellectual toils in his literary or professional studies, his mind is braced, not by the *tonics of pedantry*, but by *vigorous exercise*. He is disciplined into the *power of teaching himself*, the most valuable of all attainments in education. Thus, the student, in the language of the principal of our Academy, "like the steam-vessel, moving with *inward* power, moves against wind and tide." At Ebenezer the plan of education is certainly original and happy, and can be seen in *all its features*, only by its *docile students*. It should give celebrity to its teacher, and involve him in such an extended sphere of action, where he is now stationed, as to preclude the possibility that he would ever desert it.

Mr. John Loder, of Philadelphia, whom we have appointed co-ordinate instructer of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in this Academy, stands very highly recommended also. This gentleman graduated at Princeton College; and his excellent scholarship is attested by Rev. Dr. Green, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Lindsay, President Cumberland College, Ten. Professor Vethake, now of Dickinson College, and by Professor M'Lean, of Princeton. Professor Vethake, who is a celebrated Mathematician, says that Loder was among the first of his class in Mathematics while in college. His amiable disposition, good character and experience in teaching, are supported by the most ample testimony.

The board would hope, that Mr. Harris' perseverance will be fully rewarded. He has made himself the property of the public; property the result of *fifteen* years of literary research, and now located at Ebenezer Academy. His various learning; his plan of education; the mildness and energy of his discipline; his success and celebrity as a teacher; his devotion to our interests as Southern members of the union, his noble resolution to spend his days within the circle of science, in the pursuit of the highest objects of morals and philosophy, the obtainment and diffusion of knowledge ornamental and useful, all invite the attention, esteem, and patronage of the public.

Mr. H. has endured a patient probation for four years, in his devotion to the interests of this institution; and he has now the pleasure of seeing it elevated on an eminence. Judging by all that we have known, we confidently assure the public, that the two men, whom we have chosen, and presented as instructers of youth, will devote themselves unweariedly to their duties. In one apartment of the Academy, an English school is conducted by a third teacher. This school is intended for the education of the children of the neighborhood, and of those who are not prepared to enter the Academy. Its average number of scholars is about twenty. It is now conducted by a young man well qualified for his station. This is the only relation it sustains to the Academy. The Yorkville Female Academy is about 12 miles from Ebenezer Academy. Between these two places the mail passes twice a week, and there are almost daily communications between the village and Ebenezer. We believe these two places present to the families of gentlemen from the low country, an advantageous, and a delightful summer retreat.

The principal motive with Mr. Harris for suggesting to the board the appointment of an associate teacher, was, his wish to narrow his own department, as an instructer, to the *languages*, and *only some* of the sciences, with a view to its improvement. And his views are certainly just. As stated in his Academical Report, "the current of the mind, in its activity, if not caused to flow over too large a surface, will run deep and strong. The narrower the channel, the deeper the stream."

Our Academy is most popular, where it is best known. *Sixty* students have entered under the present administration; and about *thirty* of them are of the Indian Land settlement where the Academy is located. The *progress* of the students is very satisfactory. The comparison of the progress of *different* students, giving a just view of the momentum of a student's course at Ebenezer, under an ordinary impulse, was made, and affords evidence, that, though it is not an object here to propel students with great rapidity, yet they advance with very speedy progress. Their *scholarship* stands high. At the last examination, an interesting exhibition of talents and learning, was made by classes in the Languages, Geography, Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Phrenology. In *Composition and Oratory*, the students have exhibited with honor to themselves; and some in the most masterly manner. Literary characters have acknowledged some of these specimens to be superior to any thing of Academic growth in this section of country.

This year Mr. H. commenced a course of *Academic lectures*, on subjects connected with the happiness, usefulness, and eminence of the students in future life as public characters. These are delivered weekly, and promise to be highly useful. Mr. H. and Mr. Loder, will also deliver lectures in their particular departments, in obedience to a statute of the institution.

A Debating society exists in the Academy—It elicits the talents and learning of the students; and will no doubt, be highly advantageous, particularly to those who expect to be *public speakers*. A *Bible Class* has been formed, and occupies the leisure hours of the Sabbath in a profitable manner. Entrance into either of these is *voluntary*, and not by *compulsory statute*. The instructers preside in both; and though it is a *pecuniary* object with them, to communicate that *knowledge*, which lord Verulam calls *power*, yet it is their earnest wish, and their constant exertion, to throw around the character of the student, that *moral grandeur*, which Dr. Young says, will make the *mighty* man.

The continuance and rise of Ebenezer Academy amidst much discouragement and opposition, assure us, hat, now in its prosperous condition, no fears need be entertained in regard to its *continuance* and *rise* in future. It has just lately created for itself an additional interest in a certain direction, which will not soon be severed from us. To our Academic Library there will be, in a short time, an accession of 200 volumes.

In the midst of circulating health, men may die; and so, in defiance to the best regulations, a student may mark out a comet's course in his conduct; yet, when gone, the system still revolves in all its order, and is known by its *order*, not by the *disorder* thrown for a moment in its way. The youth that may be directed to us, will be guarded from evil as much as possible, by the close paternal inspection of the Trustees, the Teachers, and the citizens around the Academy. Every thing which can be prudently done, will be done, to preserve the freshness of uncontaminated youth as a grateful sight to their affectionate, welcoming parents, when the time demands their return. In this settlement, pre-eminent for *bodily* health, our youth, we trust, will also be *solid* in their *learning*, *sound* in their *morals*, and *correct* in their *religious deportment*.—To usher a student into the world as a *man*, the *gentleman*, and the *scholar*, the friend of *virtue*, *government*, and *religion*, will be our unvarying aim.

ROBERT B. WALKER,
JOHN GALLANT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
EDMUND JENNINGS,
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr.
RANDOLPH WEATHERS,
JOHN H. BARRY,
JOSIAH HARRIS,
} *Trustees.*

P. S. Communications addressed to either of the instructers, or any member of the board, and forwarded to Ebenezer Academy P. O. will meet with prompt attention.

ELEAZAR HARRIS,
JOHN LODER,
} *Teachers.*

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

DUET.

Sung by Mrs. Mountain and Mrs. Kelly.

'Tis sweet to behold, when the billows are sleeping,
Some gay-colored bark moving gracefully by;
No damp on her deck, but the eventide's weeping,
Nor breath in her sails but the summer winds' sigh.

Yet who would not turn with a fonder emotion,
To gaze on the life-boat, though rugged and worn,
Which often hath wafted o'er hills of the ocean,
The lost sight of hope to the seamen forlorn?

Oh! grant, of those, who, in life's sunny slumber,
Around us like summer barks idly have play'd,
When storms are abroad, we may find in the number,
One friend like the life-boat to fly to our aid?

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

SINGULAR MODES OF EATING.

The Maldivian islanders eat alone. They retire into the most hidden parts of their houses; and they draw down their cloths that serve as blinds to their windows, that they may eat unobserved. This custom probably arises from the savage, in the early periods of society, concealing himself to eat; he fears that another, with as sharp an appetite, but more strong than himself, should come and ravish his meal from him. Besides, the ideas of witchcraft are widely spread among barbarians; and they are not a little fearful that some incantation may be thrown among their victuals.

In noticing the solitary meal of the Maldivian islander, another reason may be alleged for this misanthropical repast. They never will eat with any one who is inferior to them in birth, in riches, or dignity; and, as it is a difficult matter to settle this equality, they are condemned to lead this unsociable life.

On the contrary, the islanders of the Phillipines are remarkably sociable. Whenever one of them finds himself without a companion to partake of his meal, he runs till he meets with one; and, we are assured, that however keen his appetite may be, he ventures not to satisfy it without a guest.

The tables of the rich Chinese shine with a beautiful varnish, and are covered with silk carpets very elegantly worked. They do not make use of plates, knives and forks; every guest has two little ivory or ebony sticks, which he handles very adroitly.

The Otaheitans, who are lovers of society, and very gentle in their manners, feed separate from each other. At the hour of repast, the members of each family divide; two brothers, two sisters, and even husband and wife, father and mother, have each their respective basket. They place themselves at the distance of two or three yards from each other; they turn their backs, and take their meals in profound silence.

The custom of drinking at different hours from those assigned for eating, is to be met with amongst many savage nations. It was originally begun from necessity. It became an habit, which subsisted even when the fountain was near to them. "A people transplanted," observes an ingenious philosopher, "preserve in another climate, modes of living which relate to those from whence they originally came. It is thus the Indians of Brazil scrupulously abstain from eating when they drink, and from drinking when they eat."

When neither decency nor politeness are known, the man who invites his friend to a repast, is generally embarrassed to testify his esteem for his guests, and to present them with some amusement; for the savage guest imposes on him this obligation. Amongst the greater part of the American Indians, the host is continually on the watch to solicit them to eat; but touches nothing himself. In New France he wearies himself with singing, to divert the company while they eat.

When civilization advances, we wish to show our confidence to our friends; we treat them as relations; and, it is said that, in China, the master of the house, to give a mark of politeness, absents himself while his guests regale themselves at his table in undisturbed revelry.

The demonstrations of friendship, in a rude state, have a savage and gross character, which it is not a little curious to observe. The Tartars pull a man by the ears to press him to drink; and they continue tormenting him till he opens his mouth. It is then they clap their hands and dance before him.

No customs seem more ridiculous than those practised by a Kamschadale, when he wishes to make another his friend. He first invites him to eat. The host and his guest strip themselves in a cabin, which is heated to an uncommon degree. While the guest devours the food with which they serve him, the other continually stirs the fire. He vomits ten times before he will yield; but, at length, obliged to acknowledge himself overcome, he begins to compound matters. He purchases a moment's respite by a present of clothes or dogs; for his host threatens to heat the cabin, and oblige him to eat till he dies. The stranger has a right of retaliation allowed to him; he treats in the same manner, and exacts the same present. Should his host not accept the invitation of his guest, whom he has so handsomely regaled, he would come and inhabit his cabin till he had obtained from him the presents he had in so singular a manner given to him.

For this extravagant custom a curious reason has been alleged. It is meant to put the person to a trial whose friendship is sought. The Kamschadale, who is at the expense of the fires and the repast, is desirous to know if the stranger has the strength to support pain with him, and if he is generous to share with him some part of his property. Whilst the guest is employed on his meal, he continues heating the cabin to an insupportable degree; and, for a last proof of the stranger's constancy and attachment, he exacts more clothes and more dogs. The host passes through the same ceremonies in the cabin of the stranger; and he shows, in his turn, with what degree of fortitude he can defend his friend. It is thus the most singular customs would appear simple, if it were possible for the philosopher to contemplate them on the spot.

As a distinguished mark of their esteem, the Negroes of Ardra drink out of one cup at the same time. The king of Loango eats in one house, and drinks in another. A Kamschadale kneels before his guest; he cuts an enormous slice from a sea calf; he crams it into the mouth of his friend, furiously crying out—"tana!"—there; and, cutting away what hangs about his lips, snatches and swallows it with avidity.

A barbarian magnificence attended the feasts of the ancient monarchs of France. We are informed, that after their coronation or consecration, when they sat at table, the nobility served them on horseback.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

THUNDER PROOF CASTLE.

Some forty years ago, the first frame house was raised in a pleasant little town on the Connecticut, by a Mr. Flint, who, with his newly wedded partner, began their fortunes in it, with as fair a prospect of happiness perhaps as any family in all New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Flint were not of that class who find solid enjoyment alone in the depths of science, nor of that order, who see happiness alone in the round of affluence. They are both illiterate and poor. The ideal happiness, not only of individuals, but of families, and even great nations is often overthrown by a single breath of wind. So it fared with the Flint family. They had not inhabited their new dwelling quite a year, when an incident, very trifling in itself, threw a gloom over their lives, and transformed a smiling couple into the melancholy devotees of sorrow.

It was a pleasant day in the month of June, and the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Flint, a hired laborer, and a servant girl, were on the point of sitting down to dinner, when a rap was heard at the door. At the customary answer "walk in," the door opened, and a hideously deformed old woman made her appearance, and seated herself. The novelty of a fortune-teller unluckily drew an unguarded expression from the wife, while at table, at which, it is presumed, the old sybil was secretly offended; and it may be seen in the sequel, that it proved a fruitful source of trouble to the family for many years.

Dinner being ended, and an opportunity offered to consult their oracle, they by turn passed the examination of the fortune-teller, and received their future destinies from her lips; but as none of them have any bearing upon our story but Mrs. Flint's, we will not presume to unroll their fates, further than our present purpose demands.

"In less than one year," said the old hag, "you will give birth to a son. He will be a very bright and promising child, and when he is eighteen years, five months and eight days old, he will be killed by lightning."

The year rolled round, and brought with it the promised son. But it did not bring with it the joy that generally accompanies such a boon. From the day of his birth, Henry Flint, (for so he was named) was nursed with many an anxious sigh, and was the subject of many a dreadful dream. Had any accident befallen him, or had he been of a dull, sterile mind, the credit of the prediction would have lost ground, and his parents might have rested in peace. But it was not so. He was of a quick and penetrating genius, and discovered early stability of judgment, far above his age; he was always healthy, cheerful and fortunate, and these circumstances, which ought to awake the gratitude of parents, only made his more wretched, as they seemed so completely to accord with the augury of the old fortune teller.—Henry was placed at a grammar school, and no pains were spared to fit him for the sacred desk; a place to which his early piety and natural capacity seemed to destine him.

By his persevering activity, he found the cause of the melancholy that hung over his parents' enjoyments; but he manifested a total disregard of such predictions, which his better judgment and education had taught him to despise.—He strove with all his ingenuity to convert them to reason, and omitted no opportunity to bring the inventions of such gypsies into ridicule. But the day was fast approaching; and he had already entered the eighteenth year without any other fruits of his labors, than a deeper and more constant gloom on the minds of farmer Flint and his wife. Having found fruitless all his attempts to bring the bugbear from their imaginations, he desisted, with a firm determination to think no more about it. Many were the councils and consultations at farmer Flint's cottage, to devise ways and means to ward off the burst of fate. It was at last determined to build a retreat, or castle, if we may so call it, which should be proof against the destructive elements, and on the fatal day to lead him in there for his safety. This was to be built, without any regard to expense, of such materials, as had been proved by observation to escape the effects of lighting, and on the lowest spot of ground near the cottage; and Henry had so far consented to this plan as to let them go on without ridicule, for hitherto he had ridiculed every foolish whim as far as decency to his parents would allow.

The trying day at last came. Mr. Flint's family arose, after the sleepless night, and found the morning unusually fine and pleasant. To avoid being laughed at, they said very little of the expected disaster, and dinner came without a single sign of war in the elements. The mother smiled at table perhaps the first time for weeks; and they all now began to entertain doubts of the veracity of fortune-tellers; but they dared not express or hardly silently cherish that the day would be sorrowless. The workmen had returned to the meadow, the clock had struck three, and madam Flint had been almost sociable; when the unwelcome roll of thunder was heard echoing over the distant hills; a few dark clouds had united, and, by their frowning and glowing, threatened a tremendous shower. The father came in, sat down, but said not a word. Every countenance was dark, as if it had become a mirror to the darkening skies. Henry alone was undaunted; his countenance was like an angel, or any being that fears not death. His sisters united with their mother, and with all the entreaties they were capable of framing, besought him to fly to the castle for safety. But he was now fixed in his resolution not to stir a step.

The storm was now drawing near very fast, the lightning became more vivid every gleam, and the increasing roar of thunder was mingled with the rushing sound of the rain in the distant forest, when the amiable youth took his Bible in his hand, and walked straight into the open field. The distressed souls in the cottage hardly knew where they were, until the thunder came so frequently and loud, they began to tremble for their own safety. "Why did we not go into the thunder house," said little Sophia, as pale as death; "the thunder will strike the house and ——." She did not finish her sentence, before a tremendous volley of thunder filled the room apparently with liquid fire, and seemed to sunder the very foundation of the earth by its report.

The storm had spent its force, and the rain ceased almost instantly. The sun broke out, and all nature, by her smiles, seemed willing to atone for her recent frowns, and the thunder died away like an evening echo, through the surrounding forest. The despairing group in the house were rivetted to their seats in suspense—no one daring to stir, for fear of being the first to behold the corpse of their dear Henry. They sat fearfully gazing on each other till Henry opened the door, saying with a smile, "Your thunder-proof castle is a fine defence; the lightning has dashed it to atoms." They all ran to see, and it was so. Farmer Flint turned on his heel and went to his work. He was never known to say a word of it afterwards, unless first provoked to it; and the whole family, Henry excepted, although they were too well bred to be angry, never heard with satisfaction or complacency the name of the "Thunder-Proof Castle."

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE FAMILY OF PENN.

We have been highly amused by a letter in the *Courier*, from "WILLIAM PENN, one of the Hereditary Lords Proprietaries and Governors-General of Pennsylvania," who is mightily offended that President Victoria should, in his Address, have spoken of the "examples of Penn, Washington, Jefferson, and Bolivar;" and flatters himself that he has fulfilled his duty, in rescuing his "great-grandfather's memory from a foul association with the executioner of the heroic Andre, the patron of the miscreant Paine, and the *marauder of Peru!*"

But the document richly deserves transplantation into our columns—and here it is:

"*To the Editor of the Courier.*

"SIR—Through the channel of your kindness, I wish to submit to the public the impression made on my mind by the Address of President Victoria, as reported in your paper of the 23d inst. In no small degree I claim a right of personal interference on this occasion, conceiving, as I do, the right which our law invests in the representatives of ancient and honorable families, of watching over and protecting the monumental trophies of their ancestors, as typical of the imperious duties owing them to the memory and fair fame of distinguished dead, from whom they trace their descent. In the composition in question (which, from the specimen which you have inserted of it, savors more, in my opinion, of the puppet-show than of the Cabinet school) the "examples of Penn, Washington, Jefferson and Bolivar," are brought forward as parallel incentives to a line of policy, which I hesitate not to brand with the imputation of rank jacobinism.

"In preposterously pressing the authority of my justly celebrated progenitor into such a company, the old adage of *ab uno disce omnes* is unfairly and perversely travestied into *ab omnibus disce unum*. Though bowed down to the ground, under the loss of feudal power superior, and territorial opulence equal, to any now enjoyed by any of the families now ranged beneath our gracious Sovereign's imperial and paternal Throne, no Member of the House of Pennsylvania will ever swerve from those principles of devoted loyalty and uncompromising consistency, which induced its founder to repay the well placed confidence and merited munificence displayed by King Charles the Second, (in a charter granting privileges as proud as an English Monarch ever invested in an English subject,) by a zeal in behalf of his unhappy brother's sinking and desperate cause, so prominent as to include his name in one of King William's earliest proclamations, along with those of Lords Clarendon, North and Dartmouth, and Bishop Kent. By alluding to this single fact, prominently placed on historical record, I flatter myself that I have fulfilled my duty in rescuing my great grandfather's memory from a foul association with the executioner of the heroic Andre, the patron of the miscreant Paine, and the marauder of Peru. I should not be at all surprised to find M. Victoria following up the theory, which he has so ingeniously struck out, by coupling the name of Louis XVI. with those of La Fayette, Robespierre, and Bonaparte. I am, sir, your very obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM PENN,
"*One of the Hereditary Lords Proprietaries, and Governors-General of Pennsylvania.*
"London, Dec. 24, 1824."

Bravo, deseendant of William Penn; brayo, ex-hereditary Lord Proprietary of Pennsylvania. "Though bowed down to the ground, *under the loss of feudal power* equal to any now enjoyed by any of the families now ranged beneath our gracious sovereign's imperial and paternal throne," yet the example of the House of Bourbon has not, it would appear, been lost on the representative of "the House of Pennsylvania." Ah, to think of the mortification of a member of the House of Pennsylvania! A House which, in the memory of some Scotch Highlander perhaps, was about ten times greater than the House of Brunswick—to think only of his celebrated progenitors being compared to the *marauder of Peru!*

We respect the memory of William Penn, and for his sake are willing to deal very mercifully with his great-grandson, altho' it would be about as difficult to recognize the old Quaker in the ex-hereditary Lord, as the noble dust of Alexander, in the stop of a bung-hole. How different the latter end of a House from the beginning! Think only of a great-grandson of William Penn, who, when Charles II. sent an order down to Oxford that the surplice should be worn according to the custom of ancient times, fell upon those students who appeared in surplices, and tore them every where over their heads—who stood it out so lustily against constables—and who, in his most celebrated work, "No Cross, no Crown," spoke so contemptuously of the proud man, "that is mighty big with the honor of his ancestors, and can tell you of his pedigree, what estate, what matches, but forgets that they are gone; to think of the descendant of such a man, affecting to defend his memory, and in the same breath dwelling with complacency on his late feudal power and territorial opulence.

But let us not trample on the fallen. The foible of the representative of the House of Pennsylvania, Ex-Lord Proprietary and Feudal Chief, is as harmless to others as the poor inmate of Bedlam, who struts about in his cell, his brows bedecked with a paper crown. Would that all the representatives of great houses were as little capable of injuring others!

MORAL.

"The only doctrinal truth," says Bishop Sanderson, "which Solomon insisted on, when he took the whole world for his large but barren text, was, that all is vanity." This was not the verdict of a hermit railing from his cell at pleasures untasted, or at grandeur unenjoyed. Among the sons of men, not one had sought with more unremitted diligence, or had wider avenues to the search, for whatever good either skill or power could extract out of the world, than Solomon. No one could judge of the sweets which can be drawn from this grand Alembic, with higher natural abilities, or with deeper experimental wisdom. He did not descant on the vanity of the world so eloquently till he had considered it accurately, and examined it practically. He was not contented, like a learned theorist, to collect his notions from philosophy or history, or hearsay; he well knew what he said, "and whereof he affirmed." All upon which he so pathetically preached he had seen with his eyes, heard with his ears, and, in his widely-roving search, had experienced in his own disappointed mind, and felt in his own aching heart. He goes on to prove, by an induction of particulars, the grand truth propounded in his thesis, the *vanity of the world*. He shews, in a regular series of experiments, how he had ransacked its treasures, exhausted its enjoyments, and even to satiety, revelled in its honours, riches, and delights. He had been an intellectual as well as sensual voluptuary, and had emptied the resources of knowledge as well as of pleasure.—Then reverting in the close of his discourse to the point from which he had set out, he again pronounces, that all is vanity.

"The conclusion of the whole matter" which he draws from this melancholy argument, as finely exhibited as pensively conceived, is a solemn injunction to remember, what it is to be feared the Preacher himself had sometimes forgotten, that the whole duty of man is to fear God, and keep his commandments; winding up his fine peroration with a motive in which every child of Adam is equally, is awfully concerned, "*because* God shall bring every work into judgment."

May not every real Christian, while his heart is touched with the affecting truth of the text, be admonished by this solemn valedictory declaration? May he not learn the lesson inculcated at less expence than it was acquired by this great practical master of the science of wisdom? If another sovereign was told there was no royal way to geometry, the King of Israel has opened a royal way to a more divine philosophy. By the benefit to be derived from contemplating this illustrious instance of "how little are the great," the Christian may set out where Solomon ended. He may be convinced of the vanity of the world at a price far cheaper than Solomon paid for it, by a way far safer than his own experience. He may convert the experiment made by the royal Preacher to his own personal account. He may find in the doctrines of the Gospel a confirmation of its truth, in its precepts a counteraction to its perils, in its promises a consolation for its disappointment.